

PREMIER FAURE
OUSTED FROM
RADICAL PARTY

Daily Worker

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HENNINGS GETS
'WORKER' BRIEF
ON PRESS CURBS

—See Page 3

AFL Approves Labor Merger; CIO Parley Will OK Pact Today

By HERBERT SIGNER

The issues of racism and autonomy will be pressed in the new AFL-CIO, spokesmen for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the International Typographical Union declared yesterday to the 74th and final convention of the AFL.

Objections to some provisions of the merger constitution were raised on the floor by Woodruff Randolph, ITU president, and by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping car Porters.

The convention voted to forward the resolutions of the two unions, for further action, to the executive council to be elected by the merged AFL-CIO. It was regarded as a concession to the fight over these issues that the AFL leadership did not propose that the convention reject these resolutions outright.

The convention action, proposed by Illinois AFL president Reuben Soderstrom, would have the new executive council make recommendations for improvements to the 2nd convention of the AFL-CIO. Soderstrom argued that the merger constitution is not "a perfect document," and that the door is open for changes.

NOT SUFFICIENT

A. Philip Randolph, called the resolution a "step forward," although it was not what his union hoped for, he said.

Both the Porters and Typographical unions' delegations voted for the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The "compromise" proposal also apparently met with the approval of the old line officials of the Metal Trades and Building Trades delegations, who have been expressing their worries about the "priority" of craft-unionism in relation to industrial unionism in the new AFL-CIO.

Randolph told the AFL delegates that AFL-CIO plans to organize the South "cannot possibly succeed so long as the White Citizens Councils and such groups are allowed to carry on with their program of terrorism, not only against

By GEORGE MORRIS

The AFL convention yesterday approved the terms of the united labor merger and the proposed constitution by a near-unanimous vote, while the CIO's convention is set to complete similar action today. No opposition to the merger was indicated in the CIO

other than of the already known objections of the Transport Workers Union.

Thus the final steps were practically completed for the unity convention which will be held at the 71st Regiment Armory Monday morning.

Manhattan Center, where more than 2,500 other CIO leaders and members joined 500 official delegates, was full of tension and enthusiasm, with singing and a pageant portraying the CIO history. One wouldn't judge from the high spirit there that a convention was being held for technical liquidation.

This spirit of the CIO was in marked contrast to the quiet and deliberative air in the carpeted ballroom of the Statler Hotel two blocks away where the 800 delegates of the AFL convention met.

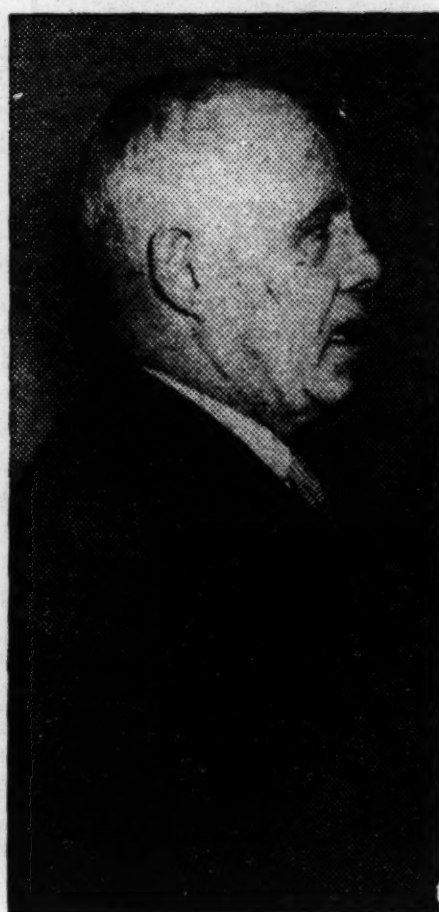
"This is not the end of the CIO. The CIO can never end," said Melvin Douglas, the actor who was narrator of the CIO show. And this was the theme that ran through all speeches.

AFL ACTION

The AFL's action was taken after a brief discussion, during which Woodruff Randolph of Typographical Workers Union and A. Phillip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, stated their objections, the former on the infringement upon autonomous rights of unions and the latter on the weaknesses in the anti-discrimination clause. They both agreed, however, with the report recommending referral of their resolutions for amendments to the executive council of the merged organization for study and recommendation to the next convention two years hence.

The major feature at the CIO's convention was the opening speech of Walter Reuther, its president, which appeared mainly aimed at allaying fears that the CIO contributions to the labor movement may be watered down.

The highlight of Reuther's (Continued on Page 8)



MEANY



REUTHER

the Negro people, but also against white workers."

STANDING VOTE

The AFL convention approved the merger with CIO in a four-part standing vote, with all votes unanimous but one. When approval of the constitution was proposed, a delegate of the Painters' Union, Peter Yablonsky, Newark, N. J., asked that his dissent be noted. He did not explain his reason, but it was learned that the Newark District Council of the Painters had sent a resolution to the AFL asking for stronger measure in the constitution against raiding.

AFL president George Meany told the convention in an opening address that organizing the unorganized and improvement of the conditions of the workers are prime objectives of the labor movement. He warned against "compla-

cency," pointing out that in the last seven or eight years, the unions have measured legislative struggles not by "forward progress" but rather by "how much or how little we have been hurt" by reactionary legislatures.

Sprinkling his customary "anti-Communist" remarks throughout his speech, Meany said that the AFL-CIO merger can mean a "built-in guarantee that there can be no dictatorship in America."

ASK SANCTIONS

The Sleeping Car Porters amendment to the merger constitution called for strong "sanctions against racism in trade union organizations." While agreeing with Soderstrom that the AFL convention could not change the constitution, Randolph emphasized his union would "keep this question (Continued on Page 8)

Strong Tide For U.S. Aid at School Parley

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—More than two thirds of the 1,800 delegates at the White House Conference on Education favor increased Federal aid for building and operating schools, it was indicated in conversations with members of the 180 discussion groups into which the conference was divided.

The discussion groups met until 2:15 a.m. today and Conference chairmen are now distilling reports from the round tables for formal presentation at the closing session late tonight.

Reports from the tables rejected use of Federal funds for private schools though about 30 delegates declared in favor of contributions to auxiliary services for private schools.

Rejection of private school aid, several group chairman pointed out, was significant in connection with proposals of some southern states, which oppose racial integration, to abandon the public school system. It also ignored a statement of the Roman Catholic bishops urging public tax support for private schools.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sat through the long round table discussions leading the fight to deny Federal funds to segregated schools.

"We're going to insist on Federal aid on a non-segregated basis," he said.

Mrs. William T. Mason, president of the National Council of (Continued on Page 8)

India Asks Nations Suspend Bomb Tests

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1.—India proposed that the top atomic world powers negotiate a suspension of tests on atomic and hydrogen weapons. India's ambassador V. K. Krishna Menon also suggested a world armaments truce "pending international agreement on disarmament."

Menon introduced a resolution in the United Nations main Political Committee which asked that the General Assembly recess instead of adjourning its 10th session next week as planned.

The Indian resolution said:

"The General Assembly,

"1. Requests all the states concerned to initiate negotiations to

effect suspension of experimental explosions of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons and to report progress to the disarmament commission at an early date.

"2. Requests the disarmament commission to submit proposals without delay for the establishment of an armaments truce pending international agreement on dis-

armament.

"3. Decides in view of the urgency and the grave importance of the problem of disarmament and in particular of the recommendations made above, that the 10th session of the General Assembly should stand recess (date left open) to be reconvened by the president as appropriate."

HELP FROM MICHIGAN

Michiganders came through yesterday with \$245 toward the Daily Worker's \$64,000 fund appeal, to make up more than half of the total for the day.

We're still way below par, and waiting expectantly for that minor miracle which will change the situation drastically—very drastically—so we can apy the printer and reach our target by Xmas, as we must.

Of the Michigan contribution, \$200 was from the Detroit Freedom of the Press Committee "in appreciation of the years of tireless activity of our editor, Billy Allan (of the Michigan edition, of The Worker), to extend and preserve the life of the Daily Worker."

"The circulation and finance committees of the Michigan Worker receive as much inspiration and help from Billy as does (Continued on Page 2)

Received yesterday ----- \$417.50
Total to Date ----- \$33,226.75
STILL TO GO ----- \$30,773.25

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St. 8th floor.

Faure Expelled By Party Leaders

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Executive Committee of the Radical Socialist Party ordered Premier Edgar Faure expelled from the party tonight in retaliation for his decision to disband the National Assembly and force a general election.

The ouster move was led by former Premier Pierre Mendes-France, former close friend and colleague of Faure but now his bitter political enemy.

Prodded by Mendes-France, the Radical Party Bureau called Faure brusquely on the carpet for discipline and then voted, 19 to 8,

to throw him out of the party.

Faure also faced an attempted ouster as premier. Enraged opponents in the assembly sought to push through a vote of censure. This would put him out of office if adopted. But the premier threatened to dissolve Parliament immediately if it started any such move.

The Radical Socialist Bureau is

the inner steering committee of the party. One of its members said before the meeting that it was empowered to take disciplinary action which afterwards could be approved by the full party executive.

Faure's cabinet voted last night to dissolve the Assembly after the deputies voted no confidence in his government by 319 to 219 Tuesday night.

It was expected actual dissolution would be delayed at least until next week, so that the general elections could be held about Jan. 8. The elections must be held within 30 days of dissolution.

Assembly president Pierre Schreier called a session for tomorrow by the chamber's steering committee to decide whether to try and meet before the Premier can dissolve it.

HELP FROM MICHIGAN

Continued from Page 1)

the editorial committee," the letter went on to say. "We especially want to express our solidarity to him on the eve of the December 5th court decision in his denaturalization trial."

Billy Allan, facing a 4½ year sentence under the vicious thought-control Smith Act, also went through a court hearing on a denaturalization charge under the McCarran-Walter Act. The decision by Judge Lederle is scheduled to be handed down next Monday.

Everything the Detroiters say about Billy goes double for us, both as regards his contributions in every way to this paper and the solidarity with him in the battle against denaturalization. The attacks against him are the result of his devotion to our paper.

There is \$25 from a group of foreign-born workers in Detroit who are consistent supporters of our paper; and \$20 from a staunch individual Detroit supporter.

A loyal, and repeated, contributor from an Indiana town sends \$10, hopes the total will be reached by Xmas, and promises more. A New York couple sends \$5 "to a fighting newspaper"; there is \$10 from Cleveland, \$12 from a Brooklyn sustainer; \$5 from San Francisco; \$3 from Chicago; a couple of tens from New Yorkers.

There is \$18 from Kings Highway, in behalf of Jesus Colon's column; \$10 from an "old-timer"; \$10 from Greenwich Village; \$1.50 from the Bronx, and \$3 from Brooklyn.

From an east Bronx Jewish-American club comes \$55, and there are a couple of fives and tens from New Yorkers.

Tombs Scandal Raises Questions On How Rosenbergs Were Framed

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The arrest of seven guards charged with taking bribes and delivering contraband to prisoners in the Tombs, and disclosure of the luxurious life afforded well-heeled prisoners who could pay for it, leave undisclosed whether the District Attorney's investigation included goings-on in the de luxe 11th floor Tombs quarters.

It was the 11th floor, known as "Singers' Heaven," which Irving Saypol, then in the U. S. Attorney's office, picked as quarters for David Greenglass, so that he could be "more comfortable," and, as the late attorney Emanuel Bloch charged, in order to arrange his coaching with felicity. Greenglass was the key government stoop-pigeon in the Rosenberg-Sobell espionage conspiracy frame-up.

Wednesday night's revelations by the District Attorneys of New York and Kings counties, following a month's undercover investigation and the arrests, give no hint as to whether the cheery adjuncts to jail life, such as a fifth of Scotch for \$35 and a wald on the promenade after lockup for 50 cents, extended to all floors.

Neither do they exclude the possibility that privileges for singers on the 11th floor are free for the asking.

Attorney Bloch's charges, made Dec. 10, 1952, before Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan during arguments for a hearing for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed, June 1953, a so-called "atom spies," concerned the Tombs' 11 floor alone. It was there that Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, and Harry Gold were housed for months before the 1951 trial.

Greenglass is serving a 15-year sentence and Gold a 30-year sentence as self-confessed "atomic spies" in the Lewisburg, Pa., fed-

eral prison.

COLLUSION CHARGED

It was Bloch's claim before Judge Ryan that there was collusion between the semi-literate Greenglass and the graduate chemist Harry Gold, during the more than half year preceding the trial, clouding the authenticity of Greenglass' so-called Nagasaki bomb sketch.

Greenglass, producing the sketch in court, said he had drawn it the previous day and that it duplicated one he turned over to Gold for a sum of money, and one he gave Rosenberg.

"Gold and Greenglass were lodged on the 11th floor of the Tombs for many months prior to the trial," Bloch told the court. "There are no separate cells on this floor, which is reserved for informers, and they are permitted to fraternize without any molestation or restraint by the guards."

Judge Ryan commented that the 11th floor "is a certain portion of the jail known amongst those who practice criminal law as the singing quarters."

Bloch challenged the prosecution to produce records of the Tombs. He said:

"Moreover, your honor, I say to the court that if the records of the Tombs were subpoenaed, and the guards who were stationed at the 11th floor came before the court, you will find that books were brought in to Greenglass and that Gold was on consultation with others."

EVADES CHALLENGE

Myles Lane, the U. S. District Attorney, failed to accept the challenge. Instead, he tried to minimize Bloch's inference of collusion by showing that the trial jury was aware the two government witnesses were in contact prior to the trial.

"The fact," he said, "that Greenglass saw Harry Gold while the

two were lodged in the same prison was admitted by Greenglass at the trial."

As John Wexley brings out in his book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," Harry Gold (after seven days of questioning by the FBI during which he was free to go home every night) "confessed" to spy activities with Dr. Klaus Fuchs May 22, 1950. On July 20, immediately after he pleaded guilty in Philadelphia, he was taken to the Tombs.

Dated July 20, 1950, was a photostate of an inter-office memo from the files of O. John Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass, his wife, Ruth Greenglass, and Max Elitcher, informer-witnesses.

As quoted in the Wexley book, the memo, one of a number which Rogge admitted were taken from his office, later appearing in a French periodical, revealed that Saypol had called to say he'd made arrangements for Greenglass to be "transferred to the Tombs prison, 11th floor."

He would be "more comfortable" there, and "separated from Rosenberg," said Saypol, according to the Rogge office memo. Rosenberg, newly arrested, and Greenglass then were in the West St. House of Detention. The memo ended by saying:

"Saypol requested, in referring to where he is stationed, if we did refer to it, we simply mention the Tombs and not mention that it is the 11th floor."

The Wexley book describes how Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs and serving a 30 year sentence in dread Alcatraz prison, also was placed in the Tombs after he was arrested. He was on the fourth floor.

"From time to time," Wexley said, "one of the guards or a trusty would jokingly remark that special privileges were to be had up on the famous 11th floor."

CP Hits Deportation Of Claudia Jones

The deportation of Claudia Jones "is inconsistent with justice and our democratic tradition or our national interests," it is declared in a statement issued yesterday by the national committee of the Communist Party and signed by William Z. Foster, national chairman.

The statement follows:

Since 1951 the government of the United States, through its immigration officials, has been attempting to accomplish the deportation of Claudia Jones. This deportation threat was first issued while Miss Jones was defending herself and her Party from the lies of informers and the hysteria of a Smith Act persecution.

The threat inevitably aggravated the frameup nature of the trial procedure. It amounted to a publicly announced finding by the government that she was guilty of advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence while she was still on trial on the same charge. The administrative branch of government passed its sentence while the judiciary was supposedly trying the case.

WE BELIEVE that in the present political climate, with a renewed struggle to restore the Bill of Rights developing on many sides, this deportation might have been stopped. No overt criminal act was ever charged or proved against Claudia Jones. Hysteria and the testimony of informers was substituted for the due process constitutionally guaranteed.

Miss Jones was convicted. She was sentenced to a year and a day, which she has served. But the struggle has sapped the last bit of physical strength from this heroic woman. She cannot now give the personal leadership that such a fight would demand. The government's harassment has gained a point at the expense of human decency.

Claudia Jones was released from prison on Oct. 23. Since then she has not known a day free from harassment and petty persecution, despite the fact that she has been hospitalized, stricken down by the effects of a heart ailment which became aggravated while she was in prison.

Now in this condition she is to be forcibly separated from her friends, uprooted from her home and familiar surroundings, in middle life driven out into a country she has never known, to begin life all over again without the health and youth that she gave in the service of the American people.

This is what is meant by "deportation"—the respectable name for the medieval punishment of banishment that has long since been abandoned in every other civilized country.

Is this a sample of the coming of Brownell's "golden age of civil liberties," or of the historic necessity to relentlessly combat racist bias? The Communist Party emphatically declares that this deportation is inconsistent with justice and our democratic tradition or our national interests.

THIS DEPORTATION is another example of the continued, ruthless application of the hated McCarran-Walter Act, despite the clear opposition of the overwhelming majority of the American people to this shameful racist legislation that disgraces our country at home and abroad. Already it has exiled from our midst such fighters for peace and democracy as Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian, Irving Potash, well-known trade unionist, John Williamson, a leader of the Communist Party, and many others.

Claudia Jones is a Negro woman, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, who has given skillful po-



CLAUDIA JONES

litical leadership and passionate devotion to the cause of peace, Negro and women's rights and social progress. Her parents brought her here to escape the oppression of British colonialism. It was here in the U. S. that her social outlook was moulded, becoming part of the American people and playing her part in the struggle for freedom.

Claudia Jones learned to fight against racist ideas, against lynch murder and lynch justice, which the government failed to challenge, against the rise of such unbridled terrorist gangs as the White Citizens Councils, the White Circle League and the National Association for the Advancement of White People and a State's Rights theory accepted by the Federal government although, in practice it condemns the Negro people to worse than second-class citizenship in a number of states.

The victimization of Claudia Jones is a vindictive reaction against a fighter for a truly free world by an administration that flagrantly refuses to invoke the Constitution and the law against lynchers and racists but whose Attorney General demands that Negro Americans must accept this degrading atmosphere or be penalized.

Miss Jones is the victim of an attack upon the constitutional liberties, civil rights and dignity of every American, regardless of color, creed or political belief. The victimization of Claudia Jones is a measure of the depth to which the poison of racism has seeped into the body politic.

THE CHARACTERISTIC feature of the present moment is the emergence of forces determined to safeguard the Bill of Rights. Their unity in action is a decisive factor for a people's victory in this field. Claudia Jones has made outstanding contributions to this struggle and is now being victimized by Brownell because of it.

Our historic responsibility to Comrade Jones as well as to the rising tide of freedom, peace and democracy, is to keep aloft the banner of struggle for full equality for the Negro people and for restoration of the Bill of Rights to the American people. We are confident that in the future, as in the past, she will continue to make a splendid contribution to the cause of peace and democracy.

Demand that the Department of Justice stop its persecution of fighters for Negro rights and prosecute the lynchers of the Negro people!

Demand the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act!
(Signed) WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
National Chairman CPUSA



DW Gives Hennings Brief on Press Curbs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Daily Worker released yesterday a detailed statement on recent curbs on press freedom in the U. S., filed with the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Liberties here. The subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) is winding up three weeks of public hearings on violations of the First Amendment. It expects to resume hearings later.

The Daily Worker statement deals chiefly with restrictions on the right of individuals to read publications of their choice. It also maintains that freedom to circulate, write and advertise and freedom from government harassment have severely been curtailed for "left-wing" publications since the start of the "cold war."

"It is not enough to cast, as our UN representative Henry Cabot Lodge has done in the UN, that we have press freedom in our land because the Daily Worker is permitted to publish," the statement declares. "The question is whether the people of the U.S. have the untrammelled right to read the Daily Worker, or any other left wing publications which challenge the fundamental assumptions of government policy."

JOB THREATENED

It maintains the answer is an "emphatic no; that there are vast areas of the population of our country today that cannot read these publications without suffering persecution and such severe penalties as job loss and blacklist."

Enumerated are those areas embraced by government security procedures, which have been estimated to include 20,000,000 people, "or one-third of the gainfully employed"; relatives of those requiring security clearance; dwellers in federally constructed housing; workers whose employers demand loyalty oaths even where security clearance is not required.

It likewise charges that the FBI, "in more than one case," informed neighbors and others in a community that a small businessman, professional or other individual was a reader of the Daily Worker, and hence subjected them to harassment. This, too, it claims, has cut down readership since "it is no secret among those who read the Worker and Daily Worker that the FBI has knowledge of this fact and is unscrupulous in its use of this knowledge to persecute and intimidate."

Under the heading of freedom to circulate, it charges that newsstands throughout the country have been forced to stop handling the Daily Worker through legal and extra-legal pressures. As a result, few stands outside of New York today handle the paper. In New York, the number of stands has been reduced because of these pressures, and most of those that do handle it do not display it.

FREEDOM TO WRITE

Under the heading of freedom to write, the statement claims that at least to "left wing" newspaper-

men have been prosecuted under the Smith Act, and at least 19 deported or held for deportation or denaturalization under the Walter-McCarran Act.

It likewise claims that Daily Worker advertisers have been harassed both by the FBI and private groups; and that various business interests have forced agents or outlets to cancel advertising.

It charges that the federal government, through the Treasury Department, is seeking to use its tax powers to "destroy" by application of "novel theories" of taxation against the Daily Worker.

Citing the hope expressed by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, in a 1951 dissent, to the effect that "in calmer times" First Amendment liberties will be restored, the Daily Worker statement urges that Congress act now to restore these liberties.

CRC Ruled A 'Front' Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—David J. Coddair, member of the subversive Activities Control Board, recommended today that the Civil Rights Congress be required to register with the attorney general as a "subversive" organization.

Coddair's initial decision must be confirmed by the five-member board before becoming final.

The CRC was among the first 12 organizations that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., charged with being a "Communist front."

William L. Patterson, CRC national executive secretary, declared yesterday, "Considering the built-in verdict in the McCarran Act, the self-interest of the members of the S.A.C.B. and the witnesses adduced by them in the continued existence of this gigantic bill of attainder, the finding of the hearing officer that CRC is a Communist front, was not unexpected even in this changing political atmosphere when the use of informers is so seriously challenged and a Senate Committee (Hennings) is investigating the deterioration of our constitutional liberties."

"The name Herbert Brownell, whose department of government cannot find the murderers and lynchers of Negro people, who does not investigate members of the Administration who conduct murderous anti-labor activities, or seek to prosecute those who openly, with criminal intent, flout decisions of the Supreme Court, is pressing his campaign for the upholding of the McCarran anti-Communist Act, and the Communist Control Act."

WIFE APPEALS FOR FUND FOR FRED FINE'S BAIL

Mrs. Doris Fine, wife of Fred Fine, imprisoned Communist Party leader, urged yesterday that his bail of \$20,000 be raised "as quickly as possible."

She and their son Larry, aged 10, flew in from Chicago Wednesday night, and visited Fred yesterday morning at the Federal Detention headquarters on West St. She said Fred "looks fine and is in good spirits."

Mrs. Fine felt that speed in raising the bail fund was necessary so that her husband could "make

his contribution in the fight against the Smith Act and for the Bill of Rights." His presence is also necessary, she said, to prepare his own case.

Bail fund money, she said, should be addressed to Mrs. Doris Fine, Room 200, 6 East 17 St., New York City.

Fine was held in \$20,000 bail when he voluntarily appeared Wednesday at the U.S. Marshall's office in Foley Square in answer to the Smith Act indictment outstanding against him.

Jersey Cop Denies Tie To Private Wiretapper

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

The Joint State Legislature Committee hearing on wiretapping concluded yesterday with the appearance of Detective Peter J. Policastro, of the West New York, N. J., police, who denied any connection with the wiretapping activities of private detective Charles B. Gris.

Testimony had been offered Wednesday by Richard Rutherford, former operator for Gris, which implicated the West New York police.

Rutherford stated he was told by Gris that in picking up recording equipment licensed for police use only he should say he was from the police.

Policastro, promoted to a detective yesterday morning, admitted Gris was a personal friend and that he had allowed a telephone to be installed at his home residence for Gris. However he denied any knowledge or connection with Gris' wiretapping.

He denied knowledge of any instance when Gris was allowed use of the electronic equipment owned by the police.

Assemblyman Anthony P. Vavarella, Jr., Committee chairman, announced that Carmine DeSapio was starting a probe of private investigators as a result of the disclosures before the committee.

Ask Hearing On Religion In Schools

The New York Board of Rabbis, made up of Orthodox, Conservative and Reform rabbis, will urge Mayor Wagner and the Board of Superintendents to hear its stand on the proposed guide on moral and spiritual values to be issued for public schools.

The rabbis' board, at a meeting Wednesday, also announced that more than 500 rabbis would preach Saturday on the "dangers of religion in the public schools."

The guide, which is now under consideration by the Board of Education, contains references to the deity, and these references were opposed at the rabbis meeting as a first step toward introducing sectarian religious teaching into the schools. The rabbis asserted religious teaching is up to the home and the church or synagogue.

Harlem Demos Hit Evasion by Harriman on Civil Rights

Rep. Adam C. Powell and other Harlem Democrats have accused Gov. Averell Harriman of evading the issue of civil rights, and warned that "avoidance of a sound and forthright position on the subject is going to be extremely costly to any candidate or party."

The statements of both Rep. Powell and one from Harlem's 12th A.D. Democratic Club, appeared in the weekly Amsterdam News issued yesterday. Rep. Powell said he had written Harriman and Adlai Stevenson asking for conferences to find out why they had failed to "comment on the Emmett Till case and other occurrences in the field of civil rights."

Powell further stated: "It is a shocking thing in this day and time when a right-thinking American can be so specific and bold as to refuse to speak out on the number one problem by which the United States is being judged by the entire world."

The 12th A.D. club noted Harriman's praise of Sen. Lyndon Johnson's 13-point program which did not include a civil rights plank and warned:

"It may be premature to throw down a challenge to any individual within our party upon whom may fall the mantle of our party's nomination. But it is not too soon to predict that avoidance of a sound and forthright position on the subject is going to extremely costly to any candidate or party showing

this avoidance."

Harlem is "pivotal in 1956," the club statement pointed out. "To ignore the issues which concern us in Harlem and which affect our brothers in the South will have a telling effect upon next year's campaign."

Harriman, who is spending this week-end on a southern speaking tour, is scheduled to address a Harlem meeting next Tuesday, his first since his election as Governor. Harlem political observers expect some sharp questions will be put to the Governor at that time.

Argue Indictment Void In Charney, Trachtenberg Case

Since Harvey Matusow, star government witness against George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg, did not testify before the grand jury, the indictment against the two Communist leaders is null and void and they should be acquitted.

This is the chief point in a motion to be argued in Federal court Monday by defense counsel Newman Levy. Levy will argue before Federal Judge Alexander Bricks, appointed last week to try the current Smith Act case. Judge Bricks has set Monday for the hearing on pre-trial motions, and Feb. 27 for the trial.

Charney and Trachtenberg were convicted with 11 other Communist leaders under the Smith Act in 1953 and began serving their sentences last Jan. 11. After Matusow admitted that he had lied against them they won a re-trial and were freed April 23 by order of Federal Judge Edward Dimock. They are scheduled for re-trial together with Mrs. Marion Bachrach, who was severed from the original case because of cancer; Sidney Stein, who was arrested in August, 1953, and Fred Fine who voluntarily surrendered himself on Wednesday.

In a memorandum to the court, Levy called for an inspection of the grand jury minutes. This inspection would show, he asserted, that there was no evidence of unlawful intent on the part of Charney and Trachtenberg.

On this point Mr. Levy's memorandum declares:

FBI Agents Visit Gus Courts, Call Off Probe

BELZONI, Miss., Dec. 1.—After one visit to Gus Courts, the 65-year-old Negro grocer who was shot down last Friday by white supremacy gunmen, the FBI agents have called off their investigation of the terror which has claimed the lives of three Negroes since last May 7. The agents questioned Courts in a Mound Bayou hospital last Sunday.

It was revealed that neither of the two agents from the Memphis FBI bureau spoke with Humphrey County sheriff, Isaac Shelton. Nor would they examine the metal pellets taken from Courts' body by Dr. J. R. Henry. When Dr. Henry, a Mound Bayou Negro doctor, told the FBI men about the pellets, he was told "to keep them." He still has them in his wallet.

In discussing how local Negroes have reacted to both the Emmett Till killing and the shooting of Courts, Dr. Henry said: "Lynchings, shootings and beatings are just about a part of the moral code down here. Those who have lived here over the years are no more upset than usual." He said after the Till murder which was committed not far from here, "I realized that things could not get any better—only worse."

The FBI men told him, he said, that they were not conducting an investigation but an "inquiry." The Negro doctor also said the agents told him they had sent a report to Washington on the case.

"We claim that the indictment in the present case was found upon no evidence. At the trial Matusow's perjury supplied the evidence to establish the alleged intent of Charney and Trachtenberg, and Matusow was not a witness before the Grand Jury."

Levy based his motion for inspection of the grand jury minutes on the Fifth Amendment and Rule 6 (e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. He cited precedents, including the case of U.S. v. Frank Costello, where the U.S. Supreme Court granted a review because only hearsay evidence was presented against Costello to the grand jury. However, Levy pointed out, while in the Costello case there was hearsay evidence, in the case of Charney and Trachtenberg there was no evidence at all of personal intent.

To compel the defendants to go to trial on an invalid indictment, Levy said: "would be a flagrant denial of due process." He added: "The first trial of this case took about nine months. At the end of that trial the defendants were convicted, as we have stated, upon the perjured testimony of Matusow. Might they have been convicted without that testimony? Judge Dimock said, 'To put that question is to answer it.'"

"The defendants are now about to face another trial at which there is grave doubt of the validity of the indictment. We have the utmost confidence that an examination of the minutes of the grand jury will resolve that doubt in favor of the defendants."

IN 3-DAY STRIKE ITALY TEACHERS

ROME, Dec. 1.—Italy's 91,600 secondary school teachers walked out today in a three-day nationwide strike in protest against "indecently poor" living conditions and salaries as low as \$70.40 a month.

Rome city transport workers called a morning walkout of an hour and a half to back demands for improved work shifts and wage benefits.

Millions of school children stayed home as teachers rejected Government overtures as an "attempt to deceive both teachers and public."

It was their fifth strike in nine months and was backed by both left and right unions.

GOP Admits Labor Role in Pennsylvania Election Debacle

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Pep talks due in large part to the organized effort by labor to get out the vote. . . .

"It is time to speak plainly on the facts of political life in Pennsylvania because the 1956 Presidential election is now in the making," he emphasized.

THE ONLY CONCRETE issue which Mahany, however, referred to as likely to attract labor to support the Republicans was—of all things—"gains in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation disease benefits under Republican administrations."

Does Mahany think that Pennsylvanians have forgotten the bitter opposition of the Republican State Senate majority to the Leader Administration bill raising unemployment compensation a measly \$5 a week and extending its coverage only four weeks?

Every Democratic vote cast in the election would be a "sock" at President Eisenhower, he warned, and a repudiation of his leadership. The more than 130,000 majority accorded the Democratic winner—Richardson Dilworth—was by Duff's own statement a terrific sock to the President, his Cadillac Cabinet and their policies.

This vote was also a crushing repudiation of Duff's own leadership, for he had unreservedly picked out this \$25,000-a-year advertising company executive—Longstreth—as the one hope for rejuvenating the Philadelphia Republican organization. Nevertheless, Duff has announced that he will seek re-election and that his election program will be the "accomplishments" of the Eisenhower Administration.

G. MASON OWLETT, GOP national committeeman and Joe Grundy's successor as president of the anti-union Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, poured some cold water on Duff's optimistic appraisal of the election results.

"With a few notable exceptions," Owlett complained, "we Republicans made a sorry showing at the polls. It's no use trying to pretend otherwise. Let's not delude ourselves," he pleaded.

It remained, however, for the Republican majority leader in the State Senate—Rowland B. Mahany—to get to the biggest factor in the GOP rout—the hostility of the unions.

"Pennsylvania Republicans," he observed in an interview in the Harrisburg Evening News, "must enlist **LABOR SUPPORT**, or **KEEP ON LOSING ELECTIONS**. (Our emphasis throughout.)"

"There's no getting away from it. The Republicans must stop being **IDENTIFIED AS THE PARTY FOR BIG BUSINESS**. There aren't enough votes in industry to win an election. . . ."

"The Democratic victories in normally Republican counties was

Snow Clogs Buffalo

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 29.—One of the worst early season snowstorms in local history dropped up to four feet of snow on Buffalo and surrounding counties today, strangling the economic and business life of this community of 600,000.

At least four deaths were attributed to the storm. All schools closed. Department and other stores shut down. Plants ceased operations.

Private Garbage Collectors Win Wage Increases

A threatened strike of 2,000 private sanitation company drivers was averted yesterday when officials of the AFL Teamsters Union reached agreement with three employer groups on a new contract.

Harold A. Felix, first deputy commissioner in the city Labor Department, announced the settlement after a 13-hour bargaining session.

The new agreement, Felix said, will give \$8 weekly pay boosts to drivers of closed trucks, bringing them up to \$90. Helpers will receive \$83. Two new categories were set up for drivers and helpers on open trucks and drivers of single container trucks. Those drivers will receive \$100 a week and helpers \$88.

Workers will also receive three-week vacations after five years, triple pay for emergency work on Sundays and other fringe benefits.

Starting Dec. 1, 1956, employer contributions to a welfare fund will rise \$1 per man weekly, bringing them up to a total of \$4 weekly.

Four employer groups worked out the agreement with Local 813 of the AFL Teamsters.

GM's Xmas Spirit

A 'FAIR TIME' FOR NEEDS AND EATING A SANDWICH AT GM

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LIVONIA, Mich.—At the Chevrolet Spring and Bumper plant of General Motors, superintendent Ben Miller thinks "a fair time" for workers to take care of their natural needs is six to eight minutes. He thinks that a worker is "entitled" to have two minutes to eat a sandwich. Of course he doesn't say how long he takes to do either.

Foremen like a bunch of sniffing hound dogs are running in and out of the toilets in the plant of GM out here and if a worker isn't found in a sitting position then he is accused of "loitering" and turned in.

Workers are instructed not to leave their machines without permission even to get a drink of water. In the buffing room some weeks ago the relief men were taken off. Men were required to give their names to a clerk when they wanted to go to the toilet.

Angered by this prison like conditions, day shift workers walked out in an unauthorized walkout and set up picket lines. After a couple of days they returned. GM quickly took savage revenge. Some 16 men were suspended, one of whom is Alp Millstein, editor of the union newspaper, "The Forgemmen."

National and local UAW-GM agreements do not provide for rest periods for workers. Time is allowed only for "personal relief." And

now GM superintendent's want to limit that to six minutes to take care of natural needs and two minutes for eating a sandwich.

The 18 men who were suspended are made up of Negro and white workers. They are not eligible for unemployment compensation or any type of relief.

As a result they are forced at time of writing to go from one union hall to another and sell Xmas cards on which they make 50 cents a box.

As they go around the union halls of this city, they tell why as unionists they are forced to do this to help to keep them going until the GM corporation decides when it will take them back.

Their fellow workers have voted 93 percent for strike and await only the sanction of the international UAW. The issues in the pending strike picture are:

Speedup, inadequate relief, spying and harassment of employees by supervisors, utility men being used as supervisors, and general working conditions.

The suspension of Millstein is the third time GM management at the Spring and Bumper plant laid off this union editor. The first time they suspended him some months ago was when he exposed speedup and injurious working conditions in the plant and printed the workers' nickname for the plant, "The Slaughterhouse."

New Jersey Officials Probing Activities of Racist NAAWP

NEWARK.—State Attorney General Richman's office is conducting an investigation of the racist National Association for the Advancement of White People and its activities in New Jersey. Detective Fitzsimmons of the New Jersey State Police last week interviewed Charles Nusser of Newark in an attempt to learn more facts about the white supremacy organization.

Nusser, Peoples Rights candidate for the assembly and well known Communist leader, first made public the attempts by the Mississippi bigots and their New Jersey counterparts, to influence Essex county voters to "Vote White" and to defeat the two Negro assembly candidates, Rev. J. Vance McIver, Republican and Van Y. Clinton, Democrat.

Nusser turned over additional information to the law enforcement officer, including threatening letters received by some Puerto Rican citizens in Newark. The letters, written on the back of application blanks for membership in the NAACP, "invited" Puerto Rican residents to "leave our land." The letters insultingly stated "You are not American in any sense of the word," and called for "America for the Americans." They were

signed by a "Winfield S. Read, Executive Sec. Essex County NAAWP."

The state investigation came about as a result of Nusser notifying Governor Meyner and Attorney General Richman of the intervention of the vicious white supremacy group in the state elections. The Governor, in answer to Nusser's letter which contained photostatic proof of the NAAWP's activities, said:

"I am referring your communication to Attorney General Grover C. Richman, Jr., with the request that he write to you directly, sending me a copy of his reply."

"As soon as the Attorney General has an opportunity to investigate the matter, I am sure you will hear from him."

CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP ACTS IN NEWARK

Meanwhile, in Newark, the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, at its regular monthly meeting on Nov. 16, unanimously adopted a resolution praising Postmaster Reilly of the Newark post-office for impounding the racist material. Copies of the resolution were sent to Postmaster General Summerfield and to U. S. Senators Clifford Case and H. Alexander Smith.

12 Fired in Year's Witchhunt By Board of Higher Education

Sixty-seven of the Board of Higher Education's 7,061 employees have been questioned about Communist Party membership during the last year and 12 were fired.

In submitting his annual report to the State Education Commissioner under the Feinberg law, Joseph B. Cavallaro, chairman of the board said that from Nov. 1, 1954, to Oct. 31, 1955, one employee was dismissed for refusing to answer questions and 11 resigned or retired before or after being interviewed.

Of 13 employees who testified to past Communist Party membership, eight were "cleared" and decision on the five others is pending. Eighteen employees who denied both past and present party membership were also "cleared."

Twenty-four other employees are still under investigation.

The New York City Board of Education also issued its witch-

hunt report Wednesday, comprising a four-year period. The annual report of Charles H. Silver, president of the board said 258 employees were forced out of the city's schools, and 10 were being investigated as of Oct. 31.

Since 1951, when he investigation began, said Silver, 76 testified they had been members of the Communist Party. Departmental trials resulted in the firing of 33 employees and 18 were automatically dismissed for invoking the Fifth Amendment. Another 207 resigned or retired.

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MY CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT

"I READ your column Wednesday on the Daily Worker's electoral policy," said a friend of mine. "It was all right, but why don't you say whom you favor for President?"

"Well," I said after a brief pause of about ten minutes. "I suppose I could put it this way: if I were a trade unionist in this city and belonged to a union which was set on ousting the Cadillac Cabinet, I'd be very much concerned about the way Gov. Harriman is carrying on. I mean the way he's trying to pressure Adlai Stevenson—who's none too strong on the subject himself—against

Geneva. I'd want to see some counter-pressure exerted on Harriman by my union so maybe as part of that I'd be for Stevenson."

"Oh, so you'd be for Stevenson."

"Well, not quite. You see, if I were a unionist out in the Midwest, I would probably want my union to start a fire under Stevenson against his 'moderation' policy. So maybe I'd be for Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan."

"Oh, so you'd be for Williams."

"Well, not quite. You see, Williams is blasting away at Stevenson for a stronger domestic stand. But at the same time he has the anti-Geneva bug, something like Harriman, and he's trying to pressure Stevenson that way too. So I would want Williams to know if he didn't lay

off Geneva, I might be for Chester Bowles."

"Oh, so you'd be for Bowles."

"Well, not quite. You see, if I were a unionist in a state where there was a primary race between, say Estes Kefauver and Gov. Lausche of Ohio, I'd probably be for Kefauver."

"At least you've made one thing clear: you'd always be against Gov. Harriman."

"Well, not quite. If I were down in Texas, I'd want to see my union blast away at Senator Lyndon Johnson's don't-rock-the-boat and party-unity-at-all-costs policy. So just to let him hear a thing or two, I might even be for Harriman, whom Johnson calls a left-winger."

"But you WOULD say it's thumbs down on Johnson, no matter what."

"Well not quite. In any fight in Texas between Johnson, on

the one hand, and Gov. Shivers and the Dixiecrats, on the other, I'd probably be with my union on the side of Johnson."

"But you aren't down in Texas. Now, considering where you really are and who you are, whom do you back without any of this ring-around-the-rosy talk?"

"Oh, that's easy. I have a complete ticket worked out."

"But I suppose you aren't telling."

"On the contrary. I'm proud of my candidates and not the least bit embarrassed or indignant over anything they stand for."

"Quick, let's hear it."

"Well, here are my candidates at this stage of the campaign: for President: Geneva; for Vice-President: Economic Security; for members of the Cabinet: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. I'm sure you're on my side."



ADLAI'S CRITICISM

AMERICANS WHO are forced to live in the 10,000,000 homes labeled "substandard" will undoubtedly express substantial agreement with the housing program urged by Adlai Stevenson in his Wednesday Miami speech.

Stevenson gave biting criticism of the Republican program calling for 135,000 public housing units to meet an urgent need for more than 800,000 new homes. And while he did not spell out in specific detail a legislative program to meet the conditions he described, it was implied that he favored a multi-billion program to make the American city a decent place in which to live and raise a family.

Stevenson's program would take in not only housing but streets and roads, too, to prevent a further clogging of out transportation arteries.

Stevenson should have admitted, though, that it was a Congress led by the "moderates," Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) and Rep. Sam Rayburn (D-Tex), which turned a deaf ear to public housing advocates and authorized the trickle of 45,000 housing units for this fiscal year. And while Stevenson complained of the "ugly complications of racial and national differences" in the housing issue, he did not forthrightly offer a plan to overcome them. He is still silent on the civil rights question. And it was a Democratic-controlled Congress last year which followed the Eisenhower demand that all anti-segregation amendments to all bills be defeated.

Finally, even if the entire Stevenson program, advanced at Miami, is to be carried out, he and his colleagues will have to revise their foreign policy position, which insists that there be no cutback in military expenditures. For the multi-billion dollar federal responsibility implied in his speech and the materials which would be required by the program would have to come from cut backs in the military budget and the "defense" priority lists. We cannot have both the Cadillac Cabinet's juicy arms orders and control of strategic materials and the kind of war against slums and firetraps which Stevenson proposed last Wednesday at Miami.

NEHRU'S SPEECH

TO THOSE editorial writers who've been wondering why the Indian people have given such a tremendous welcome to the Soviet leaders we recommend Prime Minister Nehru's Calcutta speech on Wednesday.

"The great welcome," Nehru said, "that our guests have had in India has alarmed some of our friends in other countries WHO CANNOT HELP THINKING IN TERMS OF RIVAL CAMPS AND MILITARY ALLIANCES.

"I have often said that we do not propose to join any camp or alliance. That is our basic policy. But we wish to cooperate with all in quest of peace and security and human betterment. No one should object to friendship and cooperation between others. It is hatred and violence and hostility that we should dislike and avoid.

"IT IS STRANGE," Nehru continued, "THAT WHILE ONE SIDE IS SPEAKING OF PEACE, OTHER COUNTRIES ARE THINKING IN TERMS OF WAR AND MILITARY ALLIANCES." (Our emphasis).

The military alliances are too well known and detested in India—NATO and SEATO and now METO (the North Atlantic, the Asian and the Middle Eastern military alliances).

If America is to win India's friendship we must respect their desire to be neutral and not to join alliances. And above all we have to reshape the State Department's policy from one which thinks "in terms of war and military alliances," to one which thinks in terms of cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

TEMPTATION

WE TRUST that President Eisenhower will think twice about that gift of a tractor for his Gettysburg farm. What becomes of that theory of rugged individualism which the President has been preaching to the farmers of America, among others. What becomes of his suggestion that if people want security, they can find it in prison?

And won't poor farmers in our country wonder whether the President is becoming an advocate of those tractor stations in the Soviet Union which make complicated farm machinery available to all?

A press conference by Walter Reuther after the CIO's board meeting at which the merger terms were approved, gave some further indication that he regards himself as somewhat "disciplined" by what George Meany says on public affairs. This is also indicated in his printed report to the CIO convention.

When he was asked whether the CIO has any preference among the candidates for the Presidency whose hat is or may be in the ring, Reuther echoed the words of Meany. He said the labor movement does not recognize any candidates until they are nominated at the conventions of their political parties, which would mean, of course, until after the August conventions—about two months before the voting. This, as we have said of Meany's view, is relinquishing to the political machines an almost free hand to name the men they want, with labor left a choice between the two already chosen.

Granted that under the circumstances the trade unions will be pretty much limited to choosing between the candidates named by the Democrats and Republicans; why cannot labor assert its right, as it can do under the political pattern we are supposed to have, to independently express a preference and do everything possible to guarantee his nomination. If all that labor does is depend on the handful of trade unionists who trickle through to the political conventions, it won't get very far.

AS A MATTER of fact, the CIO has not in the past waited until the nominees were named, but had been quite active in various ways in advance. That was true in Roosevelt's and Truman's days.

Reuther is certainly right when he emphasizes the importance of building up political consciousness among the people on the basis of issues. He is also right on pointing out that the proposal of his own union's convention for a united labor conference early in Spring, before the political conventions, was designed for a common agreement on the issues and platform. That helps to determine a basis upon which a candidate may expect support and should certainly be called. But that still does not alter the fact that labor needs to press for the PERSONALITIES, too, who would be likely to give

World of Labor

by George Morris



Conformity Will Not Build Real Unity

attention to the wants of labor and the common people in general. Must labor take it for granted that anyone the Democrats name will be that choice? Reuther himself pointed out at the press conference that it is becoming "harder, harder and harder" for labor to find a Republican worthy of its endorsement. So why not at least assert the right to influence the choice among the Democrats?

WITH RESPECT to the clause in the merged federation's constitution against discrimination, Reuther apparently forgot that his group originally demanded a much stronger provision, guaranteeing "FULL MEMBERSHIP" to persons irrespective of creed, faith, national origin or color. The agreed upon provision assures workers "full trade union benefits" and has been much criticized especially by leading Negro trade unionists in both the CIO and AFL. At the press conference Reuther said it was a "fine" provision and claimed it was even "stronger" than the provision in the CIO's constitution. The latter point may be true, but the fact is that the CIO, by and large, had no discriminatory membership practices, while the AFL is loaded with them among many affiliates.

A truly stronger provision, like the one the CIO originally proposed, is needed to force elimination of the evil in the AFL unions.

An old controversy of craft vs industrial unionism that caused the division 20 years ago and the birth of the CIO, Reuther similarly sought to gloss over the problem. His attention was called to the oratory and resolution at the Metal Trades Department convention of the AFL calling for continuation of the AFL's traditional view that craft unions

get "first" crack in a situation, with a craftist "federative" line the second alternative and only as a last resort should limited industrial forms be permitted. Reuther felt sure that where "practical men of good will" got together the problem would be solved although he admitted that there is no chance of solving the issue "theoretically." Seems like a pollyannish view and not a realization, as Meany stated, that the struggles of the past are simply taken "inside" the organization.

ON INTERNATIONAL affairs, too, Reuther seems to be adjusting himself quickly to the view of George Meany and the international affairs department of the AFL run by Jay Lovestone.

The CIO's executive board and Reuther in a personal statement hailed the results of the "Summit" conference at Geneva and saw it as progress towards peace. But apparently because George Meany has been going from coast to coast denouncing the conference and its results and regretting the relaxation of tensions, Reuther now considers it his duty to echo the AFL head's line. That is what he does in his printed report to the convention. This time the only thing Reuther finds good in Geneva was the opportunity it gave Eisenhower to "convince large masses of people in other lands of the truly peaceful intentions and policies of our government."

Many in the CIO may not quarrel with Reuther for the compromises he made to get the merger. But they will not be happy to see him set the tone of conformity in the merged organization as he has already done. They expect the CIO people to continue—in the spirit of unity, of course—to fight and educate for their position within the merged organization.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

How the U.S. Can Win In Foreign Affairs

PUT YOUR FINGER anywhere on a globe. Wherever it touches it will show the need for a drastic foreign policy reappraisal.

Say your finger falls on Mongolia. You'll ask, how stupid can the State Department get? For some time Canada has been pressing to get admission of 18 nations, including five socialist and 13 non-socialist countries. The plan has the backing of the great majority of UN members.

But suddenly a snag appeared. Our ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge decided there was no such country as the Mongolian Peoples Republic. But he reckoned not only without the facts of geography. He also reckoned without the wrath of a country like Italy.

In conversations with Molotov the Italian observer at the recent Geneva conference expressed gratification that the Soviet Union was making a great sacrifice in agreeing to admission of Spain and Japan in UN. Through such a compromise Italy and the whole group of 18 nations would finally get their UN seats.

SO YOU CAN IMAGINE

how all our Western allies reacted to the State Department's threat to blow up the Canadian compromise plan by its stubborn refusal to accept Mongolia.

Included in the reaction was a reminder that China, under Chiang Kai-shek, had recognized the Mongolian Peoples Republic in 1946.

But hotter than that was the fact that it was the U.S. government in 1946 which proposed the first package-deal on admissions to UN. And guess what country was on that U.S. list nine years ago? Yes, the same Mongolian Peoples Republic.

So of course the red-faced State Department had to make a fast switch. But that doesn't end the tragedy-comedy. Comes Chiang Kai-shek and says he'll veto Mongolia. Eisenhower then sends two messages to Chiang begging the aged tyrant to please, not veto. But Chiang uses the same arguments that Dulles and Lodge were using about Mongolia only a few weeks ago.

All of which calls for a reappraisal, but quick. And the most important part of a reappraisal of our foreign policy in the Far

East is to recognize not only that Mongolia exists but that China, the biggest country in the world, belongs in its legal UN seat instead of Chiang Kai-shek's creatures.

THEN LET'S SAY your finger falls on Germany. At his Tuesday press conference, Dulles showed unwittingly that it was he, and he alone, who was responsible for the failure of the foreign ministers conference to agree on the items which the heads of state had entrusted to them.

A reporter asked him: What are the prospects now for German unification and what can the West do about it?

Dulles replied: Well I would say there are two things that the West could do. One is we should keep the pressure on. We kept the pressure on as regards Austria and finally we got the break which gave Austria her freedom.

If words mean anything Dulles is trying to say that stubborn inflexibility is bound to succeed. He is also saying that a policy of pressure and "strength" is what brought agreement on Austria and the same will happen on Germany.

How far he is from the mark (Continued on Page 8)

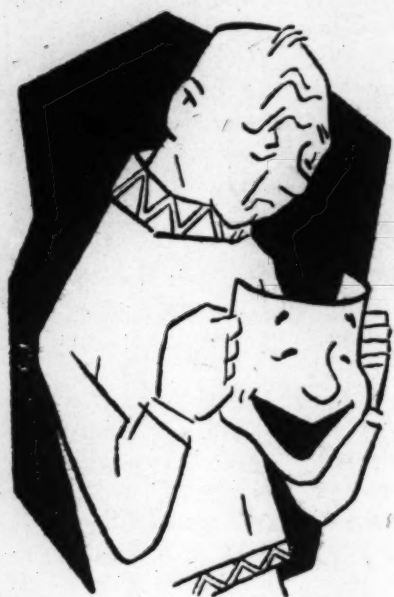
Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

Film Censorship, Blacklisting And Adrian Scott's Article in M&M

The Motion Picture Association of America which speaks for most of the film studios in Hollywood recently filed a brief with the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights charging that film censorship constitutes an infringement of freedom of the press.

The MPA brief points out that the Supreme Court in its decision in the "Miracle" case in 1952 overturned a 1915 ruling and made the motion picture a member of the press which the First and Fourteenth Amendments protect.



"But," the film industry brief goes on to say, "the court declined to confer upon films the same immunity from censorship that the court has both assumed and held, with respect to newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, radio, TV and other media, to be essential to membership in the press."

There are movie censorship laws in five states and 30 or 40 times that many municipalities.

The MPA brief argues that movie-makers are no different from newspaper publishers or TV and Radio producers, and

that the failure of the highest court to declare film censorship unconstitutional perils them all.

OBSERVING that the movies have been subjected to censorship, according to majority opinion on the subject, because of "the overwhelming impact which a pictorial presentation has upon its audience, the film industry groups asks:

"Is the NY Daily News which leans so heavily upon photos, more subject to government censorship than the N.Y. Times? Should 'Look' or 'Life' have their press freedom limited and the Saturday Evening Post not?"

"And what of TV? It is an ironic footnote to the absurdities of censorship that motion pictures—even the same pictures cut or banned from theatrical exhibit—can be shown fully and free from censorship on TV. But for how long?"

THE COGENT ARGUMENTS presented by the movie people seem to have impressed leading newspaper editing and publishing groups. It is reported that requests for copies of the brief have come from the U.S. Newspaper Publishers Association, the U.S. Society of Newspaper Editors, Editor and Publisher, etc.

The press associations cannot, in the light of the 1952 Supreme Court decision linking the movies with the press, afford to treat lightly this film industry reminder that a threat to one is a threat to all.

AND YET—there is one aspect of this complicated case which is by-passed altogether in the MPA brief—the problem of brutalized subject matter in Hollywood films.

Last summer the Kefauver Committee investigating crime movies heard plenty on this subject from a group of leading civic organizations which put out a bulletin called 'Joint Estimates of Current Entertainment Films.' The group is not unfriendly to the movie interests. Yet they wrote the following to Sen. Kefauver:

"During the last year there has been a definite increase in the number of crime films as well as films with specific instances of unnecessary violence... the violence shown has assumed new forms. ... The swift bullet disposing of the villain is a thing of the past, the letter said. Brutal and prolonged violence are the thing now. 'Although each single episode of violence may conform to the restrictions of the Production Code, we feel the cumulative effect is often an overdose of mayhem.'"

IT IS TRUE that in recent years, public protest against senseless brutality in Hollywood films has become an international cry.

Yet, as Adrian Scott says in his extremely important article in the latest Masses & Mainstream, the fundamental question is not that there's more sadism in the movies today than last year or ten years ago. The fundamental question is not the quantity of brutality but the "nature of the brutality and why it exists."

Scott points out that many of Hollywood's finest films contained brutal ingredients.

There were brutal scenes in Grapes of Wrath. There was the slaughter of the peons in Juarez. The Little Foxes showed a woman standing idly by and allowing her husband to die. There were no protests against the brutality in these films.

There was none, says Adrian Scott, "because they posed humanist values effectively against brutal values. They dealt with brutality in order to dramatize and strengthen humanist values."

For instance, The Oxbow Incident attacked the lynchers it dealt with. "The persecution of the Jew in Gentleman's Agreement was delivered in a context of impassioned anger against persecution." Lost Weekend showed an alcoholic struggling against his degradation.

"The significant change in the presentation of brutality," says Scott, "can be seen in two recent films, The Blackboard Jungle and The Wild Ones, dealing with an increasingly pressing social problem, juvenile delinquency."

"In both, the cruelty of the youths was rendered vigorously and dramatically, but it was shown to be directed against protagonists who were either totally impotent or incapable of answering the challenge with effective humanist counter-measures."

IN SHORT, he concludes, and we agree with him 100 percent, you can't make social films without engaging in social criticism. And today, social criticism is on the blacklist.

Blacklisting basically limit freedom of expression on the screen. Blacklisting is censorship. That's fundamental.

Thus as long as the movie industry's blacklisting policy (against individual artists as well as films) remains in effect, the MPA's case against state and municipal censorship which, at best, is a marginal issue, will lose much of its impact.



Poland's finest pianist, Halina Czerny-Stefanska makes her U.S. public debut at Town Hall Saturday night in a Mozart-Chopin program backed by the Symphony of the Air, Izler Solomon conducting. She will play Mozart's Concerto in C Major and Chopin's Concerto in E Minor. The orchestra will be heard in Mozart's Symphony in D Major (Prague).

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Play: Jason—Broadway play (4) 3 to 4
News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Science Fiction Theatre (4) 7
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8
Basketball (13) 8 Fairleigh Dickinson vs. Loyola
Our Miss Brooks (2) 8:30
Big Story (4) 9
Playhouse of Stars (2) 9:30
Boxing (4) 10 Welterweights Logart and Akins
Person to Person (2) 10:30. Fredric March & Florence Eldridge
News, weather, sports (2) 11
Movie: The Fallen Idol with Ralph Richardson, Bobby Henry (2) 11:15
Steve Allen (4) 11:20

WNYC RADIO

9 am: Mozart Bicentennial Series, also 7 p.m.
10:30: You and Your Health
11:00: Music from the Theatre
Noon: Schubert Symphony No. 5. Schelomo Rhapsody-Bloch
2:00: Hands Across World—Czechoslovakia
2:15: Let's Look at the Movies
5:00: Young American Artist

MOVIES

The Frigid Sea (Soviet) Stanley Umberto D (Italian) 50th St. Guild
Marty, Sutton
Oklahoma, Rivoli
Life of Zola, Baronet

DRAMA

The Lark, Longacre
Trouble in Mind by Alice Childress, Greenwich Mews
Chekhov's Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre
Inherit the Wind with Melyvn Douglas, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Hellinger
View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet
D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Macbeth, Jan Hus Auditorium
No Time for Sergeants, Alvin
Tiger at the Gates with Michael Redgrave, Helen Hayes Theatre
C. B. Shaw's A Village Wooing, Davenport
NYC Ballet, City Center
Katherine Dunham, Broadway Theatre
Carmen Amaya, Holiday

'Young Chopin' and 'Rimsky-Korsakov' Revived at Stanley

Starting Saturday the Stanley Theatre will present a one-week revival program of two outstanding musical films.

Heading the bill will be the Aleksander Ford directed Polish movie 'Young Chopin' story of the earlier years of the great composer. Featured in the film is the

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

BY
JOSEPH NORTH

A Superb Artist Who Heralds A New Day

Across the wide avenue from the United Nations skyscraper which towered, this night, in its blaze of gold lights, you could dimly make out a handful of men circling in the shadows like conspirators. By-passers hurried past them on their way to the piano recital to be held in the UN Assembly hall where Halina Czerny-Stefanska, of Poland, would play.

You may or may not have seen the men in the shadows for they were hardly visible and if they shouted curses at the artist and at the occasion, a cold wind blew their words into the East River. For these pickets representing a by-gone time were a drab lot of miniature Canutes who aspire futilely to turn back the tide.



YOU CAME into the Assembly Hall which has caught the majesty of the institution. The great glowing shield of the UN looked out upon the audience, its continents outlined as you would see them if you peered down upon earth from the skies above the northern pole.

All inside were festive, happy and honored to be at hand on this genuinely memorable and historic occasion, for the hosts were the president of the General Assembly, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the chairman of the delegation of Poland.

YOU SAT in the blaze of lights considering the evening's meaning: the United Nations was honoring the culture of one of its component members by observing the centenary of Poland's literary giant, Adam Mickiewicz, author of the epic "Pan Tadeusz," and who is universally regarded as a peer of Goethe, Pushkin, Schiller, Byron, Scott, as Prof. Manfred Kridl, of Columbia University, said later this evening.

As you waited for the artist of the evening to appear after Dag Hammarskjold greeted the guests, you could not escape the superb fitness of the moment: Poland, only yesterday the land of Auschwitz where the Nazis burned some six millions of men and women and children to ashes; Poland, the land where the Czar's gendarmes rode riot through the centuries, was now coming into its own. Mickiewicz' genius had spoken for a glowing Poland of the people, and we honor the living when we honor their revered dead.

The poet had fought wherever liberty needed men, in Italy, in Turkey, and he was beloved by Mazzini, Victor Hugo, George Sand, our own Margaret Fuller. It was indeed fitting that the recital, as the program notes said, would be given to the music of his like-minded contemporary who was Poland's greatest composer, Frederic Chopin.

THE ARTIST is a tall, handsome woman of grace and dignity who is herself the descendant of the Karl Czerny who studied with Beethoven and taught Franz Liszt. In 1949 she was awarded the first prize at the Fourth International Chopin Competition; she has performed in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, France, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union where she is the most popular of all Polish artists. Gilels, I am told, regards her as the pianist who can render Chopin best in all the world.

I had heard her play before, but had not known it. A year or so ago I saw the Polish film "The Youth of Chopin" and marveled at the performance of the pianist who played Chopin's music off-stage. Tonight again you heard an artist of the first order cast the magic of Chopin upon the assembly. His somber eloquence, the flash of his fire, the tender lyricism that is so much his, his crashing crescendos came through in her art. She had a tone that sang, and which had in it an exquisite sensitivity, as well as thunder when the Chopin required it.

After this exhilarating evening I passed the dark corner where the pickets had circled in their sterile march in the shadows. They had gathered up their placards and departed.

They had come to destroy this manifestation of a new mighty spirit of brotherhood but the rigors of a cold wind chased them off. Thinking of them I realized that they were the bones of ancient fossils in a museum, dried-up, calcified remnants of an outworn day that was only yesterday.

I am happy to see that Miss Czerny-Stefanska will give a series of concerts throughout the nation (beginning at Town Hall tomorrow night), and whatever benedictions I have to bestow, she has them all. I relish her appearance here as an eminent artist who is simultaneously the eloquent herald of the new day that is dawning.

Publish Transcript of Recent 'House' Hearings on Rosenberg-Sobell Case

The transcript of the hearings that the House Committee on Un-American Activities held in August on the Rosenberg-Sobell case has been published by the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington.

The transcript, in two parts, includes the full discussion between the Un-American Activities Committee spokesmen and persons called to testify concerning the

famous Polish pianist—Halina Czerny-Stefanska—now in this country on a concert tour. She is heard in a number of Chopin's best known works.

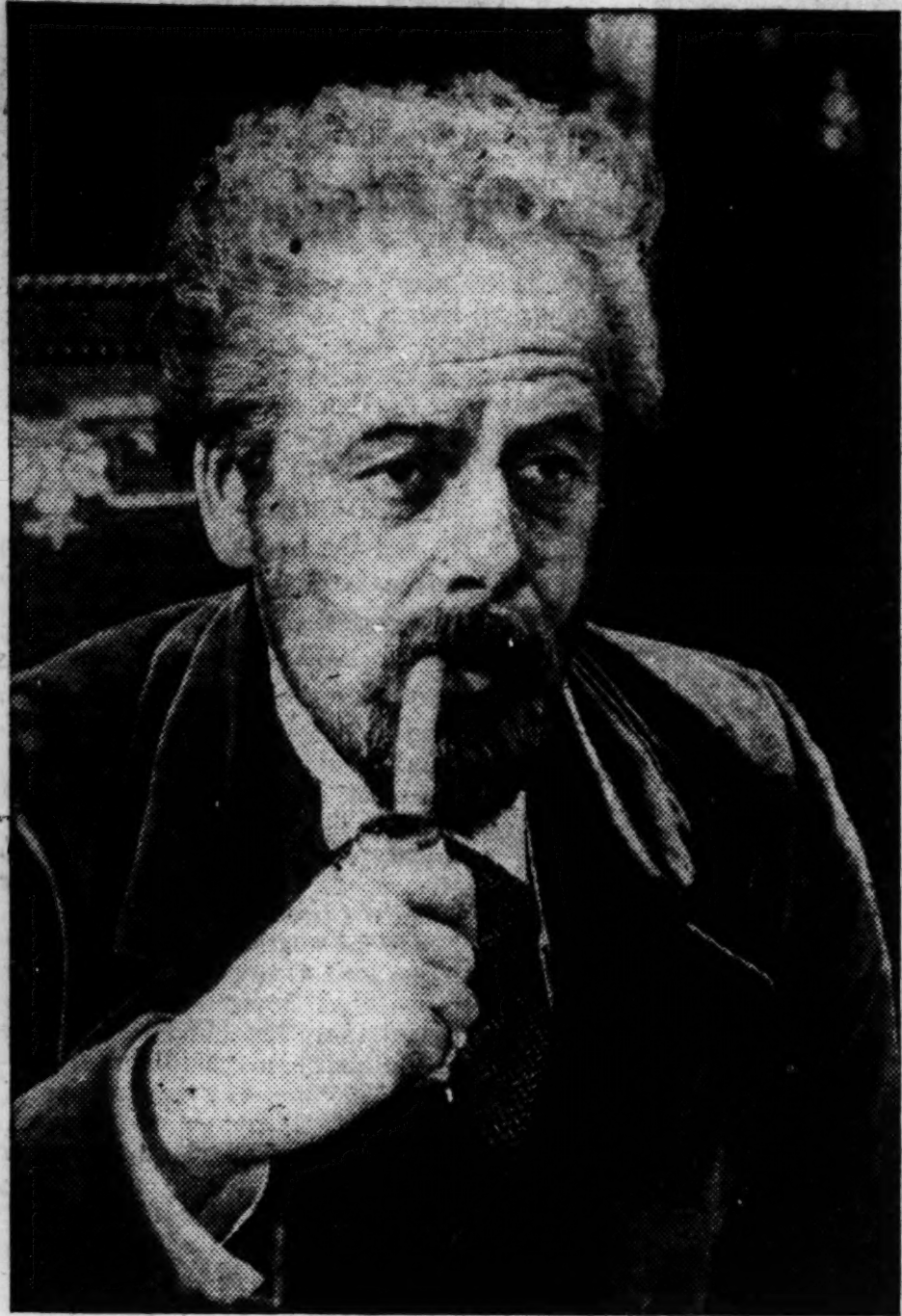
Also on the all-musical program is the Soviet color film "Rimsky-Korsakov" story of the life and career of the composer of "Sadko," "Golden Cock," "Sheherazade and other distinguished works."

Rosenberg-Sobell case. Also included is a reproduction of a fact sheet published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the text of an appeal for clemency by Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati.

There is also the text of correspondence concerning new evidence introduced in the case, and the text of a statement concerning the perspective of securing justice for Morton Sobell.

The statements by those who testified set forth the reasons why thousands of people are interested in the case. There is much discussion of John Wexley's new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Material published by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., is customarily available to the public.



Paul Muni in "Life of Zola" revived at the Baronet

'Zola', Hollywood Classic On Dreyfus Case Revived

I was a youngster when I first saw the film "The Life of Emile Zola" (The Dreyfus Case), but for years I remembered the scene where Captain Dreyfus cries out, "I am innocent, I am innocent" as he is stripped of his Army insignia before a howling mob.

The famous 1937 Warner Bros. film, starring Paul Muni, has been revived and is now showing at the Baronet. It has not lost any of its power over the years; in fact, its meaning has been strengthened as a result of our own experience with the Rosenberg-Sobell case and the hysteria of our time.

Paul Muni gives one of his best performances as Emile Zola, who at the peak of his literary career, intercedes publicly and declares that Dreyfus is an innocent man framed on an espionage charge by the French General Staff.

Gale Sondergaard portrays with dignity the wife of Captain Dreyfus, who goes from place to place seeking aid in proving her husband's innocence. For this writer, her role was a poignant parallel of the real life role being played today by Mrs. Morton Sobell in fighting for the freedom of her husband.

Morris Carnovsky closes the film with a powerful portrayal of

French writer Anatole France speaking at the funeral of Zola.

One of the most sensitive scenes of the film is when Captain Dreyfus is curtly told that he is free and the door of his cell is left unlocked. White-haired and haggard, Dreyfus walks outside into the sun that blinds his eyes, then returns to walk through the cell door again and again and again to bathe in the overwhelming joy of becoming free.

Seeing him suffering a living death on wretched Devil's Island, one may also think of Morton Sobell on another island, Alcatraz, where he too was sent so that he might break. When the campaign for Dreyfus mounts, the tortures increase and the guards chain his legs to his cot for "protection."

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the film is the capturing of the lynch spirit that swept France. Zola's books were burned in the streets because he dared say Dreyfus was innocent. Mobs tried to kill Zola. The courts were turned into instruments of persecution, and Zola was convicted of slandering the Army and had to flee France.

"The Dreyfus case is closed!" the judge keeps shouting to prevent Zola from arguing the case in court. On the wall is a painting of Christ on the cross and some comments, "That case was also closed." The Generals invade the courtroom to make illegal appeals to the jury, warning of the imminent danger of France. Muni's enactment of Zola's speech to the jury is one of the triumphant moments of the cinema.

The film fails to show the extent that anti-Semitism occurred in the Dreyfus case and liberties are taken with the facts for the sake of aiding the dramatization. But these faults are dwarfed when measured against the impact of the film in its entirety. Here is a picture that represents the best that can come from Hollywood. What a great day for the cinema and for America it will be when a picture like this is produced about the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell and our own era of frame-ups.

—Joseph Klein

Smyslov Wins Int'l Chess Tournament

Vassily Smyslov, one of the world's outstanding chess players outclassed a strong field in the International Tournament at Zagreb. Out of 19 games, this Soviet grandmaster won 10, drew nine, and lost none. He was the only contestant who did not lose a single game.

It was of course not quite as strong a tournament as the recent Interzonal at Gothenburg, Sweden. But Yefim Geller, who nosed out Smyslov in the playoffs of the 22nd USSR Championship, was on hand. Half of the players were from Yugoslavia, but they included Grandmasters Gilgoric, Pirc, Trunfovic, Ivkov and Matanovic. The latter two were awarded this highest title at the 26th Congress of the International Chess Federation in August.

Smyslov, scoring 14-4, was two full points ahead of Ivkov and Matanovic, who tied for second. Geller tied with Gilgoric for 4th.

Our USA Champion, Arthur B. Bisquiere did very well, finishing 6th with 11½ points, a point ahead of Dr. Miroslav Filip of Czechoslovakia (8th), one of the nine who qualified for next year's Candidates Tournament.

Although none of Bisquiere's six wins were against an outstanding player, yet he drew his game with Smyslov. Bisquiere won six, drew 11 and lost two. His improved standing as against his tie for 17th place in the Interzonals, cannot be explained merely by the difference between the two tournaments; his playing was definitely better.

Our champion wrote from Gothenburg to some friends taking part in the USA Open Tournament at Long Beach, California: "You fellows are playing with the boys; I'm playing against two men!" And it paid off. International tournament competition is what our players need! U.S. Chess Federation: Please note.

Ivkov, 1951-52 World Junior Champion, who this year captured two important international tournaments in Argentina, proved that he is a rising star. The Belgian Champion, Alberic O'Kelly de Galway, tied for 7th place.

Chess players the world over will be grieved over the death of 50-year-old U.S. Senior Master Herman Steiner, in Los Angeles, California. Since 1928, he has played in state, national and international tournaments. He was second in the U.S. Open Tournaments of 1940 and 1941; and tied for third in the 1944 U.S. Championship. In the 1945 USA-USSR Radio Match, at 6th board, he scored 1½-½ against Igor Bondarevsky.

It is not generally known that in the early thirties, he was a member of the Hungarian Workers Club of N.Y.C.

For many years, he was Chess Editor of the Los Angeles Times, ran a chess club and was California State Champion.

In 1945, he organized the Pan-American Tournament in Hollywood, a special feature of which was a living chess game, with Earl Carroll girls in white bathing suits for the white pieces, and Latin American beauties in formal gowns for the black pieces.

Play against HY of Brooklyn. Bring your chess board and set. Place: Jefferson School of Social Sciences, 575 Sixth Ave., corner 16 St., Manhattan, Room 401.

—A group of friends.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

About the Good News

IT IS SOLID to win for our paper the right to cover the Olympic Games, a right denied us by the State Department three years ago. Freedom of the press is far from a dead letter in our country in spite of all these years of cold war persecution by those who would like to silence us.

If we can be pardoned changing from the "we" to the "I" for a moment, it is very exciting to look forward to going to Italy for the Daily Worker and sending back stories about this vigorous carnival of competitive friendly co-existence, which will feature athletes from all the main countries in the world, bar none.

But if any of you are wondering about the necessary money for the trip, and it would be surprising indeed if you weren't considering our urgent pleas to complete the \$64,000 fund drive just to enable us to continue publishing, you are not alone. That's right on top our wonder agenda too.

We don't want to sound as if we are trying to "use" our mutual enthusiasm over the significant passport victory to get the needed travel money in a burst of magic extra dollars. We appreciate how things are and what sacrifices many of our readers made. (Not that we will REJECT any big amounts that come in with the note "Hooray for the Olympic coverage! Here is money over and above what I have sent or am sending to the fund drive, to speed the trip to Italy.")

It should be noted that in an ironic way, some victories actually create more problems for our harried finances. Don't get us wrong, we'll gladly take the victories for American liberties and wrestle with any added "problems" they bring! The point is, the budget requirements for \$64,000 by the end of the year was a carefully worked out minimum and no kidding about it. As of right now if I had to pack and start for Italy, we wouldn't have it. I'm not sure of how much it will cost, an estimate making it cheap as possible would be around \$800 dollars.

So—what is needed first and foremost is the completion of the fund drive on schedule, and then between what comes in OVER the \$64,000 and what can be raised separately any way possible for the Olympic coverage, we'll be on our way in January. In other words, we now need \$64,800.

Are there some of you reading this who have not really helped significantly in the fund drive? I know there are an awful lot who HAVE, but it is also inescapable that some HAVEN'T. To those who haven't and to those who have but can give more, can I make one more appeal? I think I can promise that the stories from Italy will be very exciting. It is hard to imagine how they could be otherwise, given the occasion.

Let's not let a "little thing" like money stand in the way. (I will report to you on the business office's comment on "little thing.")

Let's keep moving ahead from victory to victory for the paper which expresses our country's truest and best interests."

LETTER FROM MIDWEST—"A word of warning to you Dodger fans. (Ed Note—Who, me?) I had occasion to see a lot of American Association games and want to tell you that Alan Worthington is now a topnotch major league righthanded winning pitcher who will produce around 18 victories for Bill Rigney. You will like Rigney. He is not a super-strategist, but he knows the game thoroughly, he is for the players and the players are 100 percent for him. He is the type who will get the most out of the kind of team the Giants figure to be, young and up and coming. Bet me Rigney wouldn't trade Worthington and Ramon Monzant for any two young pitchers in the game, including your Podres and Spooner. Watch the way they produce."

Will watch.

WE DON'T KNOW much yet about the caliber of the Chinese winter sportsmen and women who will compete in Italy, but we note they have plenty of soccer prowess. The Leningrad Zenith team, one of the USSR's good ones, played an all-star Chinese team in Peking in October and was fought to a 2-2 tie.

With Deepest Sympathy We
Express Our Heartfelt
Condolence to
ANNIE
on the death of her husband
BILL
Her friends in the
industry

To
FRIEDA
Sincere sympathy on the
death of your
MOTHER
—Group of Dressmakers.

In Loving Memory
of
WILLIAM OTTENHEIMER
Died November 28, 1955
—A group of friends.

In Loving Memory of
My Dear Wife—Our Beloved Mother
MINNIE
Deceased—December 2, 1954
L. P.—A.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

STAFF member, wife and child need rooms, share apt. or sublet for 3-4 months. Write Box 121.

FOR SALE

THE WIFE YOU SAVE may be your own. Buy her a portable Dishwasher for \$150; Res. \$200. Best Xmas gift. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 15th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends. Budget Movers. CH 3-3786.

MOVING, storage, long distance, expert piano movers, Wendell, JE 6-8808.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

15 E. 7th St.
near 2nd Ave.

GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Private Bus Drivers Win 17-Cent Package Increase

A strike on eight private bus lines was averted Wednesday night, three hours before the deadline, with a two-year agreement that gave a 17-cent package wage increase to 8,200 drivers and mechanics. The contract, signed with the CIO Transport Workers

Union, grants an 8-cent pay rise effective at once, and 6 cents more on Dec. 1, 1956 in addition to 3 cents in fringe benefits to be worked out in conferences next week.

The companies are expected to file petitions with the Board of

Estimate for a fare increase. The present fare is 13 cents. It is expected to go to 15 cents.

Reductions in franchise taxes on gross revenues may be sought.

The agreement was announced by City Labor Commissioner Nel-

son Seitel. He had summoned both sides to a meeting Wednesday morning after negotiations had collapsed Tuesday.

CLARK

(Continued from Page 5)

It wasn't his pressure or strength that brought agreement on Austria. It was the decision that Austria would be NEUTRAL, that Austria would become part of NO MILITARY ALLIANCE which brought Austria freedom.

If Dulles would agree to that for Germany the question could indeed be settled as it was in Austria. But Dulles stood fast at Geneva for a "united Germany" INSIDE NATO. And he made that the all-or-nothing issue—refusing agreement on anything else as long as he couldn't have his way on Germany in NATO.

NOW LET'S SAY YOUR

finger falls on India. At a moment when the Indian people are giving an unprecedented reception for the Soviet leaders Dulles tells his press conference we will not increase economic aid to the underdeveloped countries. Instead he boasted of his "long haul" military program summed up by NATO.

Asia wants economic aid above all. It wants no part of the military alliances, the SEATO and NATO's and other means of stirring up trouble instead of economic development.

Big business newspaper and airwave commentators are bending our ears about the so-called victories of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs, and the so-called defeats for the U.S. What they mean by a "defeat" for us and a victory for the USSR is plain when they place the Geneva summit conference in that category.

Geneva wasn't a triumph only for the USSR, or a defeat for the U.S. It was a triumph for both countries; it was a triumph for the people; it was a triumph for peace! And if our foreign policy is changed to conform to the spirit of Geneva a lasting peace and an end to the whole cold war will be the biggest triumph the American people and the people anywhere could desire.

Strong Tide for U. S. School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro Women, a delegate from Norfolk, Va., declared:

"The problems of education are so acute that they constitute a national emergency. So the Federal Government should step in as it does in cases of fire and flood disaster. We're going to insist on observance of the law of the land, however, and that means barring Federal aid from states with separate schools for colored and white."

Miss Selma Borchardt, representative of the American Federation of Teachers, said:

"It's unfortunate that so many governors, in choosing their state representatives to the conference, picked people opposed to Federal aid to education. We strongly support Federal aid because it is necessary for the welfare of the nation."

ASSAIL GAG

Strong opposition continued to be voiced over the ruling of Neil H. McElroy, chairman of the conference steering committee, refusing to let the delegates set forth the program of the conference through resolutions debated and voted in general sessions.

"I think it would be better to have the opportunity to present resolutions," said James D. Kline, Washington, of the Institute of International Education. "Resolutions are a natural right of the people."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Cal.), member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, declared: "Time is too short for properly drafting final reports, and minority views are getting lost. I'd have preferred to have one day of floor discussions. Still, the conference should help the President decide how strong leadership he must give in tackling school problems."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

EXCITING novel Festival of Music on Jewish Themes, presented by Jewish Life. Martha Schlamm, Pete Seeger, Nadyne Brewer, pianist, Alan Booth, Jewish music of the U. S., Europe and Israel. First performance anywhere of "A Ballad of August Bondi," music by Serge Hovey, text by Aaron Kramer, Jewish Young Folksingers, Bob DeCormier, conductor, Brooklyn Academy of Music. Admission \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.25. Tickets at bookshops and Jewish Life, 22 E. 17th St., Room 601, N.Y.C. WA 5-5740.

Sunday Manhattan

JEFFERSON FORUM: Sunday 8 p.m. "Why Johnny Can't Read." Has Mr. Flesch all the answers? Problems of teaching in our schools. Speakers: Celia Zitron and Ray Wechsler William Karlson, chairman, Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of Americas, St.

JOSEPH CLARK, foreign correspondent, staff member of Daily Worker—speaks on "Crisis in Israel." Sun. eve. 8:30 p.m. at Bronx Cultural Center, 1753 Boston Rd.

Sunday Brooklyn

VICTOR YAKHONTOFF, well-known writer and lecturer will speak on the Spirit of Geneva. Sun. eve., Dec. 4, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3220 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn

Coming

FAREWELL RECEPTION for CLAUDIA JONES on the eve of her departure for Britain. Wed. Dec. 7th at 8:30 p.m. Skyline Ballroom, Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. & 125 St., N.Y.C. Cultural program, social dancing, refreshments. Admission free.

CONCERT, magnificent opportunity to hear Jewish music in most splendid form. New Ballad of Asser Levy, first Jewish civil liberties fighter plus folk songs and array of other music. Sung by Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus. Conductor Eugene Malek at Town Hall, Dec. 10, 8 p.m. Tickets at Box Office or chorus headquarters.

although he is getting only part of the results of our discussions."

First report that a majority of the round table discussion groups were lining up in the pro-aid camp came as delegates from the CIO and AFL after a closed caucus last night, announced they had conducted a straw poll of one-fourth of the tables. They said their sampling showed the delegates in favor of Federal aid "in spite of the general consensus that the form in which the question were phrased made it difficult to get at the heart of the issue."

VAGUE TALK

Absent from the working reports of the hand-picked conference leaders were any concrete pledges to improve bad conditions in the schools.

J. G. Stratton, past president of the National School Boards Association, chairman of a sub committee on "continuing public interest in education," said:

"In this conference we have not permitted the urgency of immediate concerns to cloud our vision of the future."

Samuel M. Brownell, U.S. Commissioner of Education, told the final general session: "The job ahead is a great one, and one which will continue to challenge our best efforts for many years to come."

Frank C. Moore, former Lt. Governor of New York, reporting on financing of schools, took the middle course of neither supporting nor opposing Federal aid.

Mrs. Harold J. Fallon, president of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, offered this three-point program for increasing the supply of good teachers:

1. The prestige and status of teaching must be comparable to other professions within the community.
2. The salary structure must be high enough and flexible enough to compete effectively with other fields bidding for quality manpower.
3. The teacher's job must be so defined as to challenge and attract the interest of talented people.

AFL Approves Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

before the labor movement.

Randolph said the recent murders and terror against Negroes in Mississippi and South Carolina were a "revival" of the Ku Klux Klan which the labor movement must fight. He urged that the issue of racism be put in the same category as corruption and communism as enemies to be fought.

A. Philip Randolph is believed to be slated for a vice-presidency of the merged AFL-CIO.

Woodruff Randolph, of the ITU, said he did not oppose the merger but wanted the record to

show that his union would "insist" on defending its autonomy against interference by the new AFL-CIO leadership under the merger constitution.

Meany, replying to the ITU, argued that while he respected that union's desire to "run its own business" there has to be some machinery in the AFL-CIO for taking care of "quarrels." He insisted the new constitution goes as far as it can to guard the traditional autonomy of unions. Woodruff Randolph indicated he had no quarrel with using the powers of the AFL-CIO leadership if it was a case of fighting "communism" in the labor movement.

The Typographical Union despite its sharp criticism of the new constitution, is not pulling out. It has decided to stay in, at least for the next two years, and fight for its policy within. The ITU delegation voted solidly for the motion with those of the Sleeping Car to turn over its proposals, along Porters, to the new AFL-CIO executive council for further action.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, December 2, 1955

CIO to Act on Pact Today

(Continued from Page 1)

speech that brought vigorous applause—the only point interrupted by applause—was the assurance that the anti-discrimination provisions of the proposed constitution will mean just what the CIO wants them to mean.

"I believe," Reuther said, "that we will demonstrate, before the gavel adjourns the United Labor convention, in a very tangible way that we intend to give meaning and purpose to the constitutional declaration against discrimination for racial reasons."

Most people in the convention hall knew that Reuther was referring to the already well-publicized secret that two Negroes will be recommended for the 27 vice-presidencies of the merged organization. They are reported to be A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, AFL; and Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Workers Union, CIO. They will be the first Negroes, barring any changes of plan, to hold such top posts, in the history of the American labor movement.

The news caused considerable, although welcome surprise, among many in view of earlier reports of obstacles to such a step.

Reuther said he believes "the constitution sets forth in clear and unmistakable language that we are dedicated to work to abolish second class citizenship and every form of discrimination inside the labor movement."

He said this was a "moral obligation," especially in view of the new rise of anti-Negro attacks.

"There is no greater moral gap between the noble promise of American democracy and its ugly practices than we find in the field of racial relations. In Mississippi they are murdering people. The Klan is on the march in the South. And this is the hour when a united labor movement needs to stand and say that we are going to fight against intolerance, against Klanism, and against all of these ugly forms of intolerance, because unless we do that other people are not going to have the courage that they need to have."

"If you were going to ask me was the CIO worth while, was the effort and the struggle and the sacrifice, the sweat and tears that went into 20 years of struggle, was that a good investment, I would answer to you: if we did nothing else, if we didn't raise wages one penny, if we didn't give workers better working conditions, if we did nothing at the bargaining table, I would say CIO's contribution in the struggle against racial intolerance itself would have justified the total efforts of 20 years."

Reuther said American labor was "on the threshold of a great historic decision."

"We have been searching for a way to achieve labor unity and now that labor unity is within our reach; we perhaps are more conscious of what CIO has meant to us than ever before."

Reuther spoke at length on what the CIO has contributed to the advance of American labor. But he also warned that mere strength in numbers is not enough, that further progress will also come if labor learns "how" to use its greater strength. He did not define those conditions too clearly, however, merely stressing that labor must have a "moral and social" responsibility.

On several occasions Reuther sought to erase the "Marxist" label employer propagandists have pasted on him. At one point he said the CIO, while rejecting the "pure and simple" unionism of the AFL, also "rejected the doctrines of the Marxist class struggle." At another point he called the Marxist view of economics and the cause of capitalist crises "false," and expressed the belief that we have

come a point in American history when it is possible for the people to "share" abundance irrespective of class lines.

Reuther also repeated some of his redbaiting on the domestic and international front.

1956 OPPORTUNITY

But the bulk of his speech was given to picturing the possibilities for greater progress and he added:

"In 1956 we have a great opportunity and a great obligation, and I am convinced that if we work hard we can return the government of this great country of ours to the people and get government policies more responsive to the needs of the people rather than big business."

On international policy, Reuther echoed George Meany's attacks upon the "Soviet smile," but he noted that "the H-bomb has now made peace a condition for survival. No one can win a war of H-bombs. Therefore the struggle for peace transcends every other consideration."

He deplored the fact that the western powers were united only militarily, calling this the "negative aspect of the struggle against Communism."

He said, "We need to take the offensive in the world in the positive fight against poverty, hunger and injustice." Such policy, he said, would defeat Communism adding, "You can't lick Communism with a bankers' mentality." He suggested surplus food be given to underdeveloped countries.

The day was actually devoted to a fitting windup of the CIO's affairs as a separate organization. One statement adopted was a summary of the CIO's role in the history of the past generation. It said:

"A great new beginning awaits the labor movement through the new AFL-CIO. In that organization, the spirit, the hopes, the experience of the CIO will carry on. Through the AFL-CIO, we shall build a greater, a better American labor movement. It will offer us new opportunities and new challenges to organize the unorganized, to demonstrate our sense of citizenship, to build an always better America. We hail the opportunity. We pledge to meet the challenges."

PAGEANT

But the stage pageant will probably remain longest in the delegates' memory. The pageant opened with Douglas reading a portion of Clarence Darrow's 11-hour speech in defense of Big Bill Haywood before an Idaho court at the turn of the century he was framed on a murder charge.

It was a portion of the speech Douglas delivered in his portrayal of Darrow in "Inherit the Wind."

Bill Glazer sang many of the songs that ran through the CIO's history including several written by composers like Earl Robinson (Joe Hill, etc.) One part of the script mentioned the 1919 steel strike, although William Z. Foster's leadership in that struggle was not mentioned.

The convention's invocation was given by Msgr. George Higgins, director of the social welfare division of the Catholic Conference.

Delegates also paid silent tribute to Philip Murray, Allan S. Haywood and other leaders of the CIO who had died.

